

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
Editors and Proprietors.

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TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 50 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Healing Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he is now enlarging his Establishment at the

Healing Springs.

in Davidson County, and making various improvements for the better accommodation of all who may call on him during the ensuing season. He intends to open his house on the first of July, and will spare no pains to render his customers easy and comfortable. He will have more rooms than during the last summer, they will be better fitted up, and his table shall be abundantly supplied with the best the country affords.

The Healing Springs of Davidson, are known to be as fine as any water as ever flowed out of the earth. They have long been celebrated for the healing and invigorating effects of the water. Hundreds of invalids who have visited them, can bear testimony to their HEALTH-RESTORING QUALITIES.

These Springs are situated four miles East of the Yadkin River, in the midst of the mountains where the air is cool, pure, and refreshing. They are distant from Salisbury about 18 miles, and from Lexington about 15 miles—good roads leading from each place.

The Subscriber flatters himself that those who may honor him with their company next Summer, when they leave shall have no cause to be dissatisfied either with the waters, or with himself. His charges shall, in all cases, be moderate. WILLIAM HARRIS.

April 18, 1890.

We have always esteemed the "Healing Springs" of Davidson to be very fine Caliche water. They have been celebrated for many years for their strengthening, and invigorating qualities. These Springs are located in the midst of a range of considerable mountains, where the air is pure and pleasant. We are glad to see that Mr. Harris is fitting up the Establishment for the accommodation of visitors, and we hope he will receive the encouragement which the waters, and his attentions so well deserve.

CHAS. FISHER, JNO. L. HENDERSON,
JAS. R. DODGE, R. NACAMARA,
R. W. LONG, JUNIUS SNEED,
J. McCLELLAND, SAM'L HARGRAVE.
April 18, 1890.

MONS. ROUECHIE,

(From Paris.)

HAS the pleasure to state, that his long looked for Eatables and Drinkables, from Charleston, have arrived; and that he will now take great pleasure in waiting upon his friends at his RESTAURATEUR when called on.

Among the articles which has just come to hand, he names the following:

Oranges,	Cod Fish,
Lemons,	Herring,
Raisins,	Mackerel,
Almonds,	Sardines,
Sweet Crackers,	Anchovies,
Sugar & Coffee,	Lime Juice,
Newark Cider,	Lemon Syrup,
Albany Ale,	and Wines and Liquors

of the best qualities, and of the latest importations.
Salisbury, April 18, 1890.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1890.

LANDS:

Tract No. 1—Containing 898 acres, lying on the four mile branch.

" 2—Containing 992 acres, lying on the water of the Flat Swamp.

" 3—Containing 3,000 acres, lying on Lick Creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.

" 4—Containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 5—Containing 697, lying on Lick Creek.

" 6—Containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 7—Containing 600, lying on Lick Creek.

" 8—Containing 601, lying on Lick Creek.

" 9—Containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick Creek and Flat Swamp.

" 10—Containing 1,353, lying on Lick Creek.

" 11—Containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob Creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER,

HAVING entered into a Co-partnership in the

Druggist Business,

take pleasure in announcing to the citizens generally, that they will keep constantly on hand a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
Dye-Stuffs, Surgical Instruments,
Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars,
SPIRITS, WINES, &c.,

together with a splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES—all of which they will sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any other Druggist or Merchants in the State.

N. B. All orders from a distance, where reference is given, will be promptly attended to.
Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1889.

ORRIS & BOGER,

HAVE just received and for sale,
2 bbls. good Sugar,
10 doz. Grass Scythes,
2 doz. finished Ribs Barrels,
3,000 lb. Spun Cotton, Salem Factory.
Hot-Air Bolting Cloth and Screen-wire.
Salisbury, April 18, 90.

Miscellaneous.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

THE FORTUNES OF A COUNTRY GIRL—A STORY.

One day,—I will not say how many years ago, for I intend to be very mysterious, for a time, with my readers—a young woman stepped from a country wagon that had just arrived at the yard-gate of the famous Chelsea Inn, the Goat and Compasses, a name formed by corrupting the pious original, "God encompasseth us." The young woman seemed about the age of 18, and was decently dressed, though in the plainest rustic fashion of the times. She was well formed and well looking, both form and looks giving indications of the ruddy health consequent upon exposure to sun and air in the country. After stepping from the wagon, which the driver immediately led into the courtyard, the girl stood for a moment in apparent uncertainty whither to go, when the mistress of the inn, who had come to the door, observed her hesitation, and asked her to enter and take rest. The young woman readily obeyed the invitation, and soon, by the kindness of the landlady, found herself by the fireside of a nicely adorned parlor, whither, withal to refresh herself after a long and tedious journey.

"And so my poor girl," said the landlady, after having heard in return for her kindness, the whole particulars of the young woman's situation and history, "so thou hast come all this way to seek service, and hast no friend but John Hodge the wagoner? True, he is like to give thee but small help, wench, towards getting a place."

"Is service, then, difficult to be had?" asked the young woman, sadly.

"Ah, Mary, good situations, at least, are hard to find. But have a good heart, child, said the landlady, and, as she continued, she looked around her with an air of pride and dignity: "thou seest what I have come to myself; and I left the country a young thing just like thyself, with as little to look to. But 'tisn't every one, for certain, that must look for such a fortune, and in any case it must be wrought for. I showed myself a good servant, before my poor old Jacob—heaven rest upon his soul—made me mistress of the Goat and Compasses. So mind thee, girl—"

"The landlady's speech might have gone on a long way; for the dame loved well the sound of her own tongue, but for the interruption occasioned by the entrance of a gentleman, when the landlady rose and welcomed him heartily.

"Ha! dame," said the new comer, who was a stout respectable attired person of middle age, "how sells the good ale?—Scarcely a drop left in the cask, I hope!"

"Enough left to give you worship a draught after your long walk," as she rose to fulfil the promise implied in her words.

"I walked not," was the gentleman's return, "but took a pair of cars down the river. Thou knowest I always come to Chelsea myself to see if thou hast lost any thing."

"Ah, sir," replied the landlady, "and it is by that way of doing business, that you have made yourself all the city says, the richest man in the Brewers' Corporation, if not in all London itself."

"Well, dame, the better for me if it is so," said the brewer, with a smile: "but let us have the mug and this quite pretty friend of mine shall pleasure us, mayhap, by tasting with us."

The landlady was not long in producing a stoop of ale, knowing that her visitor never set an example harmful to his own interests by countenancing the consumption of foreign spirits.

"Right, hostess," said the brewer when he had tasted it, "well made and well kept, and it is giving both thee and me our dues. 'Now, pretty one,' said he, filling one of the measures of glasses which had been placed beside the stoop: "with thou drink this to thy sweetheart's health?"

The poor country girl to whom this was addressed declined the proffered civility, and with a blush; but the landlady exclaimed, "Come, silly wench, drink his worship's health; he is more likely to get thee a service if it so pleased him, than John Hodge the wagoner."

"This girl has come many a mile," continued the hostess, "to seek a place in town, that she may burden her family no more at home."

"To seek service!" exclaimed the brewer; "why then it is perhaps well met with us. Has she brought a character with her, or can you speak for her, dame?"

"She has never yet been from home sir, but her face is her character," said the kind hearted landlady. "I warrant she will be a diligent and trusty one."

"Upon thy prophecy, hostess, will I take her in to my own service; for but yesterday was my house-keeper complaining of the want of help, and this deputyship brought me more into the way of entertaining the people of the ward."

For the wealthy brewer and deputy left the Goat and Compasses arrangements were made for sending the country girl to his house in the city on the following day. Proud of having done a kind action, the garrulous hostess took advantage of the circumstance to deliver an immensely long harangue to the young woman on her new duties, and on the dangers to which youth is exposed in large cities. The girl heard her benevolent with modest thankfulness, but a more minute observer than the good landlady might have seen in the eye and countenance of the girl a quiet firmness of expression, such as might have induced the cutting short of the lecture. However, the landlady's lecture did end, and towards the evening of the day following her arrival at the Goat and Compasses, the youthful rustic found herself installed as housemaid in the dwelling of the rich brewer.

The fortunes of this girl, it is our purpose to follow. The first change in her condition which took place subsequent to that related, was her elevation to the vacant post of house-keeper in the brewer's family. In this situation she was brought more in contact with her master, who found ample means for admiring her propriety of conduct, as well as her skillful economy of management. By degrees he began to find her presence necessary to his happiness; and being a man both of honorable and independent mind he at length offered her his hand. It was accepted, and she who but four or five years before had left her country-home bare-

footed, became the wife of one of the richest citizens in London.

For many years Mr. Aylesbury, for such was the name of the brewer, and his wife, lived in happiness and comfort together. He was a man of good family and connections, and consequently of higher breeding than his wife could boast of, but on no occasion had he ever blushed for the partner whom he had chosen. Her calm, inborn strength, if not dignity of character, conjoined with an extreme quickness of perception, made her fill her place at her husband's table with as much grace and credit as if she had been born to the station. And, as time ran on, the respectability of Mr. Aylesbury's position received a gradual increase. He became an Alderman, and subsequently a sheriff of the city, and in consequence of the latter elevation, was knighted. Afterwards—and now a part of the mystery projected at the commencement of this story, must be broken in upon, as far as time is concerned—afterwards, the important place which the wealthy brewer held in the city, called down upon him the attention and favor of the king, Charles I., then anxious to conciliate the good-will of the citizens, and the city knight received the farther honor of the baronetcy.

Lady Aylesbury, in the first year of her married life, gave birth to a daughter, who proved an only child, and around whom, as was natural, all the hopes and wishes of the parents entwined themselves. This daughter had only reached the age of seventeen when her father died, leaving an immense fortune behind him. It was at first thought that the widow and her daughter would become inheritors of this without the shadow of a dispute. But it proved otherwise. Certain relatives of the deceased brewer set up a plea upon the foundation of a will made in their favor before the deceased had become married. With her wonted firmness, Lady Aylesbury immediately took steps for the vindication of her own and her child's rights. A young lawyer, who had been a frequent guest at her husband's table, and of whose abilities she had formed a high opinion, was the person whom she fixed upon as the legal assessor of her cause. Edward Hyde was, indeed, a youth of great ability. Though only twenty-four years of age at the period referred to, and though he had spent much of his youthful time in the society of the gay and fashionable of the day, he had not neglected the pursuits to which his family's wish, as well as his own tastes, had devoted him. But it was with considerable hesitation, and with a feeling of anxious diffidence, that he consented to undertake the charge of Lady Aylesbury's case; for certain strong, though unseen and unacknowledged sensations were at work in his bosom, to make him fearful of the responsibility and anxious about the result.

The young lawyer, however, became counsel for the brewer's widow and daughter, and by a striking exertion of eloquence, and display of legal ability, gained their suit. Two days after, the successful pleader was seated beside his two clients. Lady Aylesbury's usual manner was quiet and composed, and she now spoke warmly of her gratitude to the preserver of her daughter from want, and also tendered a fee—a payment manifestly, indeed, for the occasion. The young barrister did not seem at ease during Lady Aylesbury's expression of her feeling. He shifted upon his chair, changed color, looked to Miss Aylesbury, played with the purse before him, tried to speak, but stopped short, and changed color again. Thinking only of best expressing her own gratitude, Lady Aylesbury appeared not to observe her visitor's confusion, but arose, saying, "In token that I hold your services above compensation in the way of money, I wish also to give you a memorial of my gratitude in another shape." As she spoke thus, she drew a bunch of keys from her pocket, which every lady carried in those days, and left the room.

What passed during her absence between the parties whom she left together, will be best known by the result. When Lady Aylesbury returned, she found her daughter standing with averted eyes, but her hand within that of Edward Hyde, who knelt on the mother's entrance, and besought her consent to their union. Explanations of the feelings which the parties entertained for each other, ensued, and Lady Aylesbury was not long in giving the desired consent. "Give me leave, however," said she to the lover, "to place around your neck the memorial which I intend for you. This chain,"—it was a superb gold one—"was a token of gratitude from the ward he loved, to my dear husband." Lady Aylesbury's calm, serious eyes were filled with tears as she threw the chain round Edward's neck, saying, "These links were borne on the neck of a worthy and honored man. May thou, my beloved son, attain to still higher honors."

The wish was fulfilled, though not until danger and suffering had tried severely the parties concerned. The son-in-law of Lady Aylesbury became an eminent member of the English bar, and also an important speaker in Parliament. When Oliver Cromwell brought the king to the scaffold, and established the Commonwealth, Sir Edward Hyde, for he had held a government post, and had been knighted—was too prominent a member of the royalist party to escape the enmity of the new rulers, and was obliged to reside upon the continent till the restoration. When abroad, he was so much esteemed by the exiled prince (afterwards Charles II) as to be appointed Lord High Chancellor of England, which appointment was confirmed when the king was restored to his throne. Some years afterwards, Hyde was elevated to the peerage, first in the rank of a baron, and subsequently as Earl of Clarendon, a title which he made famous in English history.

These events, so briefly narrated, occupied a large space of time, during which Lady Aylesbury passed her days in quiet retirement. She had now the gratification of beholding her daughter Countess of Clarendon, and of seeing the grandchildren, who had been born to her, mingling as equals with the nobles in the land. But still a more exalted fate awaited the descendants of the poor, friendless girl who had come to London in search of service, in a wagoner's van. Her grand-daughter, Anne Hyde, a young lady of spirit, wit, and beauty, had been appointed, while her family stayed abroad, one of the maids of honor to the Princess of Orange, and in that situation had attracted so strongly the regards of James Duke of York, and brother of Charles II, that he contracted a private marriage with her. The birth of a child forced on a public announcement of this contract, and ere long the grand daughter of Lady Aylesbury was openly received by the royal

family, and the people of England as Dutchess of York, and sister-in-law of the sovereign.

Lady Aylesbury did not long survive this event. But ere she dropped into the grave, at a ripe old age, she saw her descendants, heirs presumptive of the British crown. King Charles had married, but had no legitimate issue, and accordingly his brother's family had the prospect and rights of succession. And in reality two immediate descendants of the bare-footed country girl, did ultimately fill the throne—Mary (wife of William III.) and Queen Anna princess both of illustrious memory.

Such were the fortunes of the young woman whom the worthy landlady of the Goat and Compasses was fearful of encouraging to rash hopes by a lofty position which it had been her own fate to attain in life. In one assertion, at least the hostess was undoubtedly right—that success in life must be labored for in some way or other. Without the prudence and propriety of conduct which won the esteem and love of the brewer, the sequel of the country girl's history could not have been such as it is.

Temperance in Mississippi.—From a gentleman of intelligence, recently from Jackson, in Mississippi, we learn that the anti-tipping bill of General Foote is very popular throughout the State. The enemies of the bill, immediately after its passage, attempted to bring disgrace upon its author by hanging him in effigy in front of the Capitol, at Jackson. But the low artifice failed of its designed effect, or rather operated very differently from the expectations of its projectors. So far from bringing odium upon the bill or its originator, the result was a powerful re-action in its favor. This was owing in some measure to the management of a young portrait painter, who, on the occasion, turned his art to a good account. About the time that the anti-tipping law passed, an old drunkard in the neighborhood of Jackson, in a fit of intoxication, fell into the fire and was burned to death.

The circumstance struck the mind of the artist as he was gazing upon the effigy of General Foote, hanging before the Capitol, and the idea immediately occurred to him that it would be well to get up an opposition effigy. He accordingly went to work upon the canvas, and the next morning the front of the Capitol was garnished with two effigies instead of one.

The opposition was a large painting on canvas, representing on one side a counter, covered with glasses, decanters, bottles, and all the paraphernalia of a grog-shop, with the word "cause" written above in broad staring letters. On the opposite side, labelled with the word "effect," was pictured the miserable victim of intoxication, lying prostrate in the ashes of his own hearth, his body black and scorched with the flames, and the fire prying upon his flesh and vitals.

The sensation produced by this exhibition is said to have been tremendous. The circumstances of the frightful tragedy were fresh in the memory of the spectators, and the painting being a good likeness of the deceased, who was well known in the neighborhood, heightened greatly the moral power of the spectacle.

The friends of temperance immediately took advantage of this turn of good fortune. The story was circulated far and wide; copies of the painting taken in wood cut were distributed through the State, and created very extensively a powerful and decided impression in favor of the temperance cause. We are told that its triumph in the State of Mississippi is now placed beyond the possibility of doubt. This is cheering news, and will, we trust, provoke Louisiana to follow in the glorious footsteps, by putting the ban of legislative prohibition upon a sin that is the desolation of our country.—New Orleans Bulletin.

AN OLD CLOCK AND A WITTY AUCTIONEER.

The Christian Register of Boston publishes, with just commendation, the anecdotal speech of an auctioneer, unnamed, who had the selling of the clock of the "Old Brick Meeting House," in Boston. To be sure the Courier of that city throws some doubt upon the authenticity of this speech, in which case we have only to apply the Italian saying, "Si non e vero e ben trastro."—N. York American.

From the Christian Register.

A VENERABLE RELIC.

The clock which for many years hung in the interior of the "Old Brick Meeting House," in this city, after various fortunes, lately fell into the hands of the auctioneer. At the time of the sale the auctioneer actually delivered the following speech, which we have been permitted to publish. We venture to affirm that a more appropriate and witty speech never fell from the lips of the most celebrated orators at vendues:

"Here is the relic of the early days of our country's annals—a remnant saved; antique of its kind, and venerable for every association connected with its history—the old church clock—bearing a mark of patriarchal longevity in the date, that speaks it one hundred and eighteen years of age. Yet, while it has ticked and struck off the thousands and tens of thousands who have looked on its calm face, into eternity, it is still in good time, and going! going!"

"Though its existence was begun in the land of kings, moved by the spirit of our pious fathers, it followed them to the land of pilgrims, and was consecrated to serve in the house of God, whom they came hither to worship as the children of his kingdom; and not as spiritual slaves to earthly despotism."

"This sober, ever-going clock came over in the days of caution and unity. It came when a sea voyage was a serious thing, and religion a serious thing, and a church clock a serious thing. It counted the moments while the minister of God was preaching and his hearers listening of Eternity. It echoed his text, 'take heed how you hear.' Then was there real clock-work and order in men's minds and principles. Vanity did not then stare this venerable monitor in the face, and study the while how to display its plumage. Avarice did not dare under its measured 'click' to be planning in the temple how to lay up goods for many years. Nor was pride then puffed up by the breath of its own nostrils, while this minute hand was showing its duration cut shorter at the beat of every pulse."

"Now, who will let this venerable memento of

those days be desecrated? Who will not wish to possess himself of it, as a relic of the age of simplicity and godly sincerity?

"Look at its aged but wrinkled face. It is calm; for it has not to answer for the sermons it has heard. Look at it, ye degenerate sons of New England! Do you not see the shade go back on the dial-plate to the days of your fathers, and to hear the voices of those aged servants of God, who went from their preaching to their reward?"

"I would speak more, but the hour is come.—To whom shall it be sold?"

THE LOVE OF A VIRTUOUS WIFE.

[BY MINOR S'ENCLOS.]

Were I a man and had the fortune to win a heart, with what parsimony would I use my advantage! How many gradations would I oblige myself to pass through successfully and slowly! How many delicate pleasures, unknown to the generality of men would I, as it were, create to myself! Like the miser, I would incessantly contemplate my treasure; rejoice in the richness of it; be conscious that it constituted my highest felicity; place my whole scheme of happiness in the possession of it; in looking upon it as my own peculiar property, in being the absolute disposer of it; and strengthen myself in the resolution not to lessen it by use. What transports to read in the eyes of a lovely woman the dominion you have over her, to observe in all her actions relative to you, a still increasing tenderness; to perceive her voice assume a softer tone, whenever she speaks of to you; to view her blushes, even upon a compliment of course; and to triumph in her confusion upon any particular dress! Can there be a situation on earth more flattering than that of a lover, conscious of a reciprocal flame? And what surer proof can be required than instances like these? How charming! to be expected with an impatience that her whole prudence cannot conceal; to be received with a welcome, which charms the more by the endeavors which she makes, in part, to hide her transport! She has dressed herself to suit your taste; takes the very mien, the accent, the whole air of a person that is known to be most agreeable to you. Before she used to adorn herself to charm your eyes in general; at present her toilet is spread for you alone; for you these jewels, this ribbon, that bracelet, are put on; you are the sole object of her whole attire; you are become her second self, she loves you over again in her own image!



Agricultural.

From the Chronos Gazette.

Mr. Edmon: To answer your inquiry intelligibly, "what quantity of turnips can be raised on our climate on our light soil," I must enter into a calculation, the result of which, I am confident will have the test of experiment. Let us suppose the land to be planted, has been ploughed deep two or three times during summer and well manured, and measures seventy yards square, which we will call an acre. Let the ground be made into beds 10 inches apart, and the seed planted on those beds, 10 inches apart; and we shall have 140 rows, each row containing two hundred and fifty-two hills; now multiply 140 by 252, and we have, supposing each hill to produce a turnip; thirty-five thousand two hundred and eight turnips; which at 30 to the bushel, would make one thousand one hundred and twenty-six bushels. But let us make an allowance of one fourth, for missing hills, and other disasters, and we shall have twenty-six thousand four hundred and sixty turnips, or eight hundred and eighty-two bushels. This statement may startle some of your readers, who, perhaps, have never thought much about the matter; to any such, I would say, make the experiment fairly, and if you do not make 882 bushels per acre, I will venture to assert, that you will make more than you ever made by any other mode of planting.

Turnips should be planted in this climate between the 15th of August and 10th of Sept. and receive two or three hoeings, which will add greatly to their size. The best species that I am acquainted with, are commonly called Summer, and Winter Turnip; the former are a flat turnip and grow a good deal above the ground; the latter grow below the surface, and are longer from top to bottom than their diameter, and keep well through winter.

Yours Respectfully,
J.

[These 882 bushels of turnips would be sufficient to winter 10 or 12 cows in this climate, with the quantity of coarse fodder usually given to them. The butter and milk which they would yield would be worth 5 times the cost of raising the turnips. Suppose an acre to produce only 400 bushels, how could the amount of labor required to plant and cultivate them be so profitably bestowed for the benefit of cows? If the turnips be of the kind which grow under ground, they may be suffered to stand in the field all the winter in this climate.—If they grow above ground they must be gathered in the fall; which, however, requires little labor. It is essential to good husbandry, where lands need manuring, to raise live stock for that purpose.—And roots are found to be so much the most economical food for live stock, that it is chiefly relied upon for that purpose by the most successful agriculturists.—Editor.]

The following extract is the closing part of a report of a Committee "on Farm-Yard Management," reported in the N. York State Agricultural Convention, February 5th, 1890:

"The art of farming, in all its various details, is an employment requiring constant care and attention, as well as judgment in bringing its operations to a successful issue.

It is the great employment of the rank and file of the country, and as such deserves to be consid-

ered by our rules, and were they seriously to en-
ertain the purpose of encouraging it, the zeal of
its followers would be sharpened and their efforts
redoubled to place this science, to which our coun-
try owes so much of its prosperity, upon a proper
footing. Committees of agriculture, it is true, are
appointed year after year, in our National and
State Legislatures, to watch over its interests, but
what have they done for the cause which feeds and
clothes them. The silk business may have been
talked over in the former, and the Canada thistle
choked in the latter, but no important measure for
its encouragement has been passed, at least of late
years. Every other great interest of the country
seems to have been cared for but the one under
consideration; commerce, manufactures, education,
civil and military, the fisheries, &c., are all boun-
tifully endowed by Government, while for the bene-
fit of the profession, to which the great mass of the
people belong, there is no board formed, no school-
house raised, no bounty for its amelioration or en-
couragement offered. Is it neglected by our rulers,
because it is less useful or needs less help than
others? It is, to be sure, by its own life-supporting
power, fed the forest of the West, and con-
verted the howling wilderness into fertile fields;
but it has not yet succeeded in rendering us inde-
pendent of other nations, for the very staff of life.
The fact alone, that bread stuffs to a large amount
were lately imported from abroad, and potatoes are
even now being imported from Nova Scotia and
elsewhere, would seem to call upon the Govern-
ment, in the loudest terms, to embrace the patri-
otic as well as popular measure of encouraging agri-
culture. Individual enterprise has done much for
the cause, by disseminating among us by means of
periodicals, the results of experiments and good ad-
vice in every department of farming. But these
means of information are very limited in their cir-
culation. The attachment to old habits, the dis-
like to book farming, and the utter ignorance of
what is going on in the agricultural world, are also
serious drawbacks to improvement; which it is
feared, nothing can remedy but the formation of
agricultural societies in every county of the State,
under the patronage of the Government.
Under such a system, the results of good farm-
ing and an improved state of culture, would be
brought home to every man. Knowledge would be
more generally diffused, and great improvements
consequently made in every branch of rural econ-
omy. Discoveries in agriculture are continually
making, and must continue to be made ad infinitum,
for no limits can be assigned to the capabilities of
the earth, in producing the necessities as well as
the luxuries of life. There seems to be no end to
the improvement of the qualities and perfection of
domestic animals—yet how few of our common
farmers are aware of these facts. They know lit-
tle or nothing of the principles of vegetation, or of
the management and effect of the different kinds of
manure, nor have they any very clear ideas on the
subject of breeding the different kinds of domestic
animals.
Until a spirit of emulation is aroused by means
of agricultural societies this state of things must
continue. To get up such a spirit, has been and is
the aim of the agricultural society of this State.
It has thus far struggled through a feeble existence,
upheld alone by the exertions of a few spirited in-
dividuals, headed by the patriotic and intelligent
editor of the Cultivator. Under better auspices
than we have yet had cause to boast of, the society
might flourish and be productive of incalculable
good—but unless a favorable ear is turned to our
petitions for aid to the cause, there is reason to fear
that after this meeting, it will be adjourned to meet
no more. W. AUG. S. NORTH, Ck'm.

General Intelligence.

From the Louisville News-Letter.
VOLCANIC PHENOMENA.

Most of our readers have met in the newspa-
pers of the day, accounts of the dreadful earth-
quakes in the West India Islands, especially in Mar-
tinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Lucia, by which six
hundred lives and an immense amount of prop-
erty were lost. This catastrophe took place on the
11th, 12th, and 13th days of January. Late in-
telligence from Spain informs us, that on the 10th
of the same month, an earthquake shock, one min-
ute in duration, was felt by that Kingdom. The
St. Louis Gazette states that on the morning of
the 7th of January, the water of the Lake on the
American bottom, opposite to that city, called the
"Grand Marais," covering more than one thou-
sand acres, suddenly disappeared, leaving nine
tenths of its bed entirely bare. It has since filled
up gradually, but the fish in the lake appear to
have been all destroyed. While the water was
exhausted, a huge fissure was discovered in the
earth at the bottom of the lake, extending from
bank to bank.

In view of this extraordinary coincidence there
can scarcely a doubt exist, that all of the pheno-
mena were the result of the same secondary
cause; and we have reason to believe, that the ex-
tent of the convulsion has not yet been defined.—
Intelligence from volcanic regions more distant
will, we think, confirm the idea, which has been ex-
pressed, that the shock extended over most of the
globe. And what a vast, what a magnificent idea!
What a fearful manifestation of omnipotent might!
It is the trembling of a world beneath the foot tread
of its Creator!

In reference to the coincidence of which we
are speaking, the editor of the New York Star
suggests, that there are subterranean and subma-
rine communications throughout the bed of the
of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi Valley,
perhaps, also, extending under our great Lakes
to the Arctic Ocean. Martinique and Guadeloupe
and many other West India Islands, show, by
their obtruded mountain cones, an evident
volcanic formation, and that they have been
thrown up from beneath. The entire vast chain
of the Cordilleras Mountains, from Terra del Fue-
go to California north, rests on volcanic caverns
and corridors of extinct craters, or on those that
are still in active operation, like beacon-fires on
their lofty snow clad summits. The earthquakes of
the Mississippi Valley some years since, and the
formations there, indicate the same structure.
Iceland and its hot springs and sulphur eruptions
show an arctic connection probably with the Plu-
tonian arrangement, and the whole leads to the
belief that there are volcanic submarine caverns
from pole to pole.

The prisoners taken at Prescott, Lower Canada,
after the battle of Windmill Point, have all had
their trials before the Court Marshal at Kingston,
which has adjourned. Of the 184 persons taken,
20 have been executed, 5 pardoned, 4 acquitted,
and 150 remain in prison under sentence of death.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the
Bank of Cape Fear, was held at the Banking
House in Wilmington, on Monday and Tuesday of
last week. Thos. F. Davis, sen., was called to the
Chair, and Wm. C. Lord, acted as Secretary.—
The representation of Stock, either by person or

proxy, was uncommonly full. The only action of
the Stockholders interesting to the public, was the
determination to open books of subscription in June
for the balance of the Stock authorized by the
unamended Charter, which will make the full capital
of the Bank—one million five hundred thousand
dollars.—Wilmington Chronicle.

Surgeon Wheaton, and assistant Surgeons Day,
and Ferry have been appointed to select sites for
marine hospitals on the Ohio river and Lake Erie.

From the Natchez Courier.

TRAVELING AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

MR. BLACK.—DEAR SIR: The following brief
summary of a recent journey from New York to
New Orleans contrasted with one made in 1800, will
perhaps be interesting to some of your readers,
and serve to illustrate the modern improvement in
traveling.

In 1800.

"April 3d. Left New York in ferry boat for
Jersey city. Took two horse coach and got to
Philadelphia the fourth day at 4 p. m. Left Phil-
adelphia next morning in a one horse stage, with
the mail bag behind for Lancaster, where we ar-
rived the third day. At Lancaster bought a horse,
and after nine days' journey through the forest
reached Pittsburg. Here with some others, I
bought for eighteen dollars, a flat boat, in which
we took our departure for New Orleans, floating
with the current. After divers adventures and es-
capes from great perils by land and water, we
reached Natchez the fifty-seventh day after leav-
ing Pittsburg, and New Orleans city in thirteen
days thereafter, having been from New York on
the journey eighty-four days, which our friends in
New Orleans did say was an expeditious voyage.
My own personal cost on the way, was, in sum to-
tal, \$37 11s 4 1/2."

In 1839.

Left New York Monday, January 21st, at 6 a.
m. in rail-road cars at Jersey city. Arrived at
Philadelphia at ten minutes past 12.

Time 6h. 10m.—Cost, \$4.

At 2. left Philadelphia in cars for Baltimore.
Arrived at 8 p. m.

Time, 6h.—Cost \$4.

Left Baltimore next afternoon at 4 in mail car-
riage for Wheeling. Arrived at Wheeling at 5 min-
utes before 12 Saturday noon.

Time 43h. 50m.—Cost \$23.

Left Wheeling next morning in accommoda-
tion stage for Cincinnati. Arrived at Cincinnati
in 5 1/2 hours.

Time 59h. 30m. Cost 24 dollars 50c.

Left Cincinnati at ten next morning, in the
mail boat Pike, at ten at night reached Louisville.

Time, 12h.—Cost, \$4.

Left Louisville next morning at 11, in steamer
Delta, and reached Natchez the sixth day.

Time, 14h.—Cost \$35.

Left Natchez same day and reached New Or-
leans the next evening.

Time, 30h.—Cost \$10.

Incidental expenses at Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Cincinnati, and Louisville, \$10.

Total 306 hours 30 minutes.—\$114 50.

Thus making 12, days, 18 hours and 30 minutes
the time of travel between New York and New
Orleans.

Difference between 1839 and 1800, in time,
about 71 days.

Ditto in expense, about \$25 in favor of 1839.

N. B.—This last journey was made in the win-
ter season. In the summer months it can be per-
formed for \$50, and in less time. The above in-
cluded every item, both of expense, of "feed
and fare." Yours, VIATOR.

Old Age.—Deacon John Whitman, of East
Bridgewater, in this State, has completed his one
hundred and fourth year.—Boston Mer. Journal.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Dr. Hawkes delivered his lecture on Wednesday
evening, on the antiquities of America to a crowd-
ed room at the Stuyvesant Institute, and illustrated
his remarks by transparent drawings prepared for
the occasion. He first exhibited drawings of
mounds, walls, &c., &c., in several parts of the
Western States, interesting only as exhibiting a
link in chain of testimony, and then proceeded to
exhibit drawings representing ruins in Mexico and
Central America. The audience listened with re-
spectful attention, some appeared to be quite in-
terested, but there was an absence of all extraordi-
nary surprise or enthusiasm. Not a man belong-
ing to the Institute of France would have been able
to have kept his seat, in having the evidences so
clearly placed before him, which at once overthrows
and unsettles all the theories respecting the discov-
ery of America, and proves incontrovertibly that we
are in the old world, and not in a country discover-
ed but a few centuries ago; it goes further, and
throws new light upon the Bible, and prophecies,
the only true historical record we have to guide us
in such matters. It was impossible to look at the
pyramids and the drawings of ruins in Central
America, recently made by Mr. Walbeck, together
with the glyphs, the myriads of stone tortoises,
the figures of Isis and Orisis, the palm leaf, the
serpents, the heavy stone work, and the various
bas-reliefs, without being satisfied that these
were the work and labors of the very same archi-
tects who originally built Thebes and Memphis,
and are long we hope to have a Champollion with
us, and the deciphering of the Hieroglyphics, and
the true ancient history of this country will be
made known. Dr. Hawkes deserves great credit
for his laborious research and his lucid views on
this subject—he is a pioneer of a great work—a
new era is opening in the history of our country—
an era in which we shall have extraordinary de-
velopments of the past and wonderful events for
the future.—N. Y. Star.

"Perils of the Sea."—The schooner Pearl,
which left New York, on the 29th ult. for New-
bern, N. C., was run ashore on the 31st, about
four miles from Hatteras, for the purpose of saving
the lives of those on board. She had previously
shipped a sea, which washed a sailor, (William
Bird of New Jersey,) overboard, broke the Cap-
tain's leg, and bruised the mate and one of the
men, so severely that the former had to be car-
ried below. The same sea stove both boats, car-
ried away the main boom, stove the lee bulwarks,
weather quarter, &c., leaving the vessel a complete
wreck.

At this time, the condition of all on board was
indeed perilous—the vessel in a dangerous lee
shore, almost unmanageable, with but one man of
the whole crew left capable of duty. Remember-
ing the old adage, that "while there is life there
is hope" and trusting in the assisting mercy of an
all ruling Providence, the passengers, after con-
sulting the officers and crew, exerted themselves
to run the vessel on shore as a last and desperate
chance for escape. This was happily accomplished
about half past eight o'clock at night, under the
encouragement of the Captain and directions of
the Mate, who, bruised and injured as they were

exerted themselves to the utmost of their power.
At day break they found they were near Cape
Hatteras, and soon afterwards all reached the land
in safety.

From the Microscop.

NORTH CAROLINA.

"And where are they? And where art thou
My country? On thy wooded shore,
The heroic lay is tuneless now—
The heroic bosom beats no more!
And must the lyre, so long divine,
Degrade into hands like mine?"

It is becoming fashionable to sneer at our an-
cient and unpretending Commonwealth. And how
long, we ask, is she to be the scoff and the by-word
of her neighbors? How long are her vast resources
to remain useless and undeveloped? We an-
swer, until she acts for herself; for of one thing
she may be certain, none of her sister States will
act for her. She must commence the laudable
work of her own improvement, which she might
have had the ability to do long ago, if the lands
her blood and treasure contributed to purchase, had
not hitherto been lavished upon the new States—
They have grown to a giant's strength upon our
resources. With the star of empire, our talent
and our wealth have gone westward. The star
has been brilliant and beautiful. In the freshness
of its young, rosy creation, it went forth from the
pure shrine of Freedom's vestal altar. On its right,
"sat victory eagle-wing'd." On its left, sat en-
throned the smiling Goddess of Plenty, dispensing
the wealth of productive territories, and caroling
the triumph and the jubilee of enterprise and civi-
lization. We murmur not at its glory. God grant
that the flight of the eagle that goes with it, may
be upward—and onward, and westward, until every
strand upon the broad Pacific shall gladden beneath
the perpetual sweepings of his wing! But we do
complain, we do murmur, when we see those older
eastern lights which looked out so benignly upon
its advent and which first honored its origin, fading
before the flame which has been so profusely fed
by the mania of Federal bounty. Nor shall
we cease to murmur, until the possession of our
rights shall enable us to resuscitate the fires that
first blazed upon our altars, and re-awaken that
spirit of enterprise and activity which once pervad-
ed and animated this eastern country.

We ask only for our rights; but whether we ob-
tain them or not, we shall not smart under the
pointless sarcasms of those who have profited by
our wrongs. It does not well become any man to
taunt North Carolina. Heroes have trod upon her
soil. Many of those who fell in the "Army of
Freedom," now slumber in her bosom. The
spirit of Mecklenburg yet glows in her mountain
sun-sets, and flashes in her morning and meridian
glories. The recollections of Halifax yet pervade
her territory.

From Piercy's line to Pilot's steep,
From mountain top to ocean-strand!

Be silent, for one moment, ye men of sarcasm
and invective. Look at her! for she is panting
and struggling for intellectual and physical Free-
dom! A system of Public Instruction is before
her people. Mind is leaping into the beauty of in-
tellectual liberty. The engineer is abroad in her
wide domain. The white canvass curls above her
free waters, and the giant car thunders along her
territory. Her laws are respected. Her institutions
are untarnished by crime, and unshaken by
fiction; and freedom, civil and religious, forms the
"polished corner of her temple," which shall lift
up its form in gathering brightness,
"Till time's last whirlwind sweeps the vaulted sky!"

White Sulphur Water.—The Lewisburg En-
quirer, under the head of "a new article of com-
merce," says:—"We have witnessed within the
present week, several wagons loaded with water
from the White Sulphur Springs, for various parts
of the United States. About fifty tons, already
sold to order, have been and are being forwarded.
The proprietors, it is supposed, will be unable to
present season to supply the demands. This will
be a popular article of commerce, most especially
with temperance societies. It is a first rate article
to cool off with."

Steam Vessels of War.—We understand, says
the New York Express, that the Board which
have been setting in Washington, to devise and
recommend plans and models for sea steam ves-
sels of war, have determined to build 2 steam frig-
ates of over 1,600 tons burthen, to carry 10 guns
each, viz: two bomb cannons and eight 42 pound-
ers.

One is to be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy
Yard.

FROM TEXAS.

Col. Thomas G. Gordon, of Georgia, who ar-
rived at New Orleans per Zavala, is in this city,
on his return from Texas, whither he has been to
collect information respecting the "Georgia Battal-
ion, 1st Regiment of Texas Volunteers," nearly
all of whom were massacred in 1836, by the or-
ders of Santa Anna, subsequent to the conflicts un-
der the orders of the brave and lamented Cols. Fan-
nin and Ward. After great labor and research, this
gentleman has succeeded in obtaining all the pa-
pers and information important to the heirs and
representations of the officers and soldiers of this
battalion, who can learn the nature and value of
their claims, by application to him at the Mansion
House, where he will remain until to-morrow—af-
ter which he can be addressed by letter at Colum-
bus, Geo.

We learn from Col. Gordon that Gen. Hamilton
also returned in the Zavala, having made all the
preparatory arrangements and being empowered by
the Texian Government to negotiate the loan.
The Zavala likewise brought as passengers Gen.
Dunlap, now minister to this country, on his way
to Washington; and Col. Bee, appointed Minister
to Mexico, who came to New Orleans, to take pas-
sage for that country.—Mobile Chronicle.

New Goods.

JACOB WINECOFF & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and
friends in general, that they are now receiving, at
the old stand at St. Charles mill, Calmar county, 10
miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods;
comprising almost every article usually kept in this
section of country, which they offer at the usual terms—
Cheaper than ever for cash, or to punctual dealers on a
credit of twelve months. We return our sincere thanks
to our customers for the liberal patronage we have re-
ceived, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit
the same.

April 25, 1839

Salem Female Academy.

THIS IS TO GIVE
NOTICE, that the annual examination of the pupils
of this Institution will not be public as heretofore.
By order of the
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Salem, Stokes Co., N. C., April 18, 1839.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1839.

Commercial Convention.—The Southern Com-
mercial Convention met in Charleston on last Mon-
day week. We have not yet received the proceed-
ings, but understand it will be attended by Delegates
from the most of the Southern and South-Western
States. We have no doubt it will be a very able
body, and by the reports of its Committees, will
throw much light on the subject which called it
into existence. We look with great interest to its
proceedings, and will duly inform our readers of
them.

New York Elections.—After a very severe con-
test between the two parties in the city of New
York, the election has resulted in favor of the Van
Buren party. They have elected their candidate
for Mayor by a majority of eleven or twelve hun-
dred votes, and have carried 24 out of the 34 Al-
dermen. Last year the Whigs carried the City
by a much larger majority.

Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, has recently
made a visit to Texas—he was welcomed by a
public dinner, at which he made an address. The
President of Texas, has appointed him and another
gentleman, Commissioners to negotiate a loan for
the use of the Republic. It is supposed, he will
visit Europe, with the view of effecting the loan.

BANKS SPECULATING IN PRODUCE.

The bad effects of the EXAMPLE set by the Uni-
ted States Bank in its cotton and tobacco specula-
tions, begin to be seriously felt in the West, and
South-West, and many of the papers are coming
out in strong language on the subject. As yet,
these speculations by Banks, have been mostly, if
not wholly confined to the United States Bank, and
certain Banks in the West, and South-West. The
Banks in the Atlantic States have carefully ab-
stained from all such doings, and it is to be hoped,
will always continue so to abstain. One of the last
things that a Bank ought to do, is to become a
buyer and seller of produce. Whenever Banks
turn out speculating, they depart from their legiti-
mate sphere of action, and the farmers of the coun-
try may expect to become sufferers. The Banks
in this State are expressly prohibited from dealing
in any thing but promissory notes, bills of exchange,
and gold and silver. Well would it have been for
the people of the South-West, and West if their
Banks had been placed under a like prohibition.—
In that case there would have been no ground for
such complaints as we see in the following article:

SPECULATING BANKS.

Great complaints are made in several parts of
the country, that certain Banks have abandoned
their legitimate business, and entered the field of
speculation in competition with the merchants.—
The Chicago Branch of the Illinois Bank, has en-
tered extensively into the pork speculations. By
withholding all accommodations from the mer-
chants, it has a vast amount of money at its con-
trol, and is enabled completely to monopolize the
market. No one else having money, the farmers
are compelled to dispose of their pork to the Bank
or keep it, and the Bank can set its own price.—
After it gets the property in its possession, it can
hold it until purchasers are obliged to pay its ex-
orbitant demands.

Biddle set the example, by speculating in cotton.
The Wisconsin Bank has become the monopolizer
of lead. The people of that Territory assert
that it is the greatest curse that was ever inflicted
upon any people.

Several of the South-Western Banks have also
converted themselves into speculators, to the en-
richment of themselves, and the destruction of all
around them.—Ohio Statesman.

New facilities for Travelling.—A daily line of
Steam-Boats has recently been established between
Norfolk and Baltimore.

Rapid Sailing.—The "Edward Shippen," a
new boat, has recently made a trip from New Or-
leans to Louisville, in Kentucky, and back again,
in thirteen days. The trip down the river was
performed in four days. This is the quickest trip
ever made on the Mississippi river.

TEXAS GOING AHEAD.

A daily paper, entitled the "Evening Star," is
now issued from the press of the "Telegraph," in
the city of Houston. Wonderful, indeed, is the
progress of Texas within the past year or two—
three years ago, not a single hut marked the site of
Houston;—now, besides two large weekly papers,
each of which in appearance and ability would do
credit to any city in this Union; besides these,
we see a "daily paper," issued and sent forth to
the world—"go ahead" Texas!—you are bone of
our bone and flesh of our flesh, and we hail your
rising glories with rapture and delight.

A narrow escape.—Hamilton C. Jones, Esq.,
Editor of the Watchman, of this place, in attempt-
ing to descend into his Well by a chain and bucket,
with the view to ascertain whether it had been
well cleaned out by a man whom he had employed
for that purpose, had not been let down more
than six feet, when the chain gave way, and he
was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of near
forty feet. Although greatly shocked by the fall,
he was able to fasten the chain around his body,
and was soon drawn up, considerably bruised; but,
we are happy to say, not seriously injured.

Robert A. Burton, Esq., formerly of Lincoln
County, in this State, is announced in the Nash-
ville papers, as a Candidate for Congress in that
District, in opposition to Mr. Bell, the late Repre-
sentative.

Reciprocal Internal Improvement.—On the 1st
inst., Gov. Seward, of the State of New York, sent
a message to the Legislature of that State, inform-
ing them that a Committee, appointed by the Sen-
ate of Pennsylvania, was then in the City
(Albany) for the purpose of inviting the co-opera-
tion of New York, with the view to connect the
Canals of the two States, so as to exchange the
salt and plaster of the one, for the coal of the other.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]
NO. III.

MEMOR. EDITORS: In my two preceding numbers, I
gave a general view of the new County of Davis, its
water privileges, agricultural products, &c. I now pro-
pose to give you some account of Mocksville, the Com-
munity town of Davis, its situation, and improvements.—
This place was formerly called Mock's old field, and
is situated in the centre of the County, on the Ridge
hitherto described, as the location of a Rail Road.
Should the Branch of the Yadin and Fayetteville Rail
Road, leading to Wilkesboro, ever be constructed,
it would run through, or near that town.

Before the division of the County, Mocksville was a
small village, with here and there a house, a few and
far between.

In the Spring of '37, the Commissioners for the
laying out of the Court-House, laid out the Town into lots,
32 in number, and sold them, at auction, for the sum of
\$11,552 50 cents; some lots sold as high as \$1,400 each.

The Town may be said to have commenced about
that period, and its growth since has been very rapid.
When we consider the disadvantages of the time,
the present appearance of Mocksville reflects the high-
est credit on its industrious and enterprising citizens—
more than fifty houses have been erected within the last
two years. It now contains rising of 100 dwellings,
some of which are very handsome private mansions.

The Commissioners could not have selected a better
spot in the County, or one more centrally for the Court-
House. It is situated on an eminence gradually slop-
ing in every direction, on a clean, dry, sandy soil.

The Town is laid out principally on two streets, call-
ed Henderson and Factory, crossing each other at right-
angles. In the centre of the Square stands the Court-
House, a very handsome edifice, built of brick. The
water falling from the caves divides, and those falling
on the East side pass into the North, while those falling
on the West, run into the South Yadin River.—
The main building is 45 by 40, and the vestibule 10 by
30, two stories high.

The vestibule fronts the South, ornamented with 4
half circular pillars. The North end is also ornamented
with the same number of pillars and the style similar.
The Cupola, though somewhat disproportionate to the
height of the building, is, nevertheless, very striking
and reflects great credit on Col. Austin, the architect
and builder.

The height is 80 feet from the base, and the scenery
from its top is extremely beautiful. For miles around,
you see spread before you, a vast number of fertile fields
and thick forests, variegated with all the beauties of
nature.

In the West and North-west, as far as the eye can
reach, o'er hill and dale, the prospect is bounded by a
chain of magnificent mountains, called the Blue Ridge.
North, the view is obstructed by the forest in the im-
mediate vicinity of the town, and but for this, the Pilot
and Sawtooth mountains would stand in full view, as
well as the Blue Ridge. East and South the prospect,
though different in its aspect, cannot be said to be less
interesting.

Where the eye passes over an immense range of coun-
try, rising apparently in the distance, until the horizon
and the dark green forest of Rowan and Davidson meet
in a straight line, interrupted only by the Three Hat
mountains in Davidson, and the highest peak of the
Caraway in Randolph. These raise their blue heads
far above the horizon and stand alone in their majesty
and glory.

It matters not in what direction the spectator turns
his eyes, he sees something, at every point, to attract
and admire: something of the sublime or beautiful.

Besides the Public Buildings, the town contains 6
Dry Goods stores, 1 Confectionary, 2 excellent houses
for public entertainment, 2 houses for public worship,
1 excellent Female School, taught by Miss Emily A-
den, 1 tobacco factory, 1 steam saw-mill, 1 Cotton Fa-
ctory, 2 Cabinet ware-shops, 2 Tan-yards, 2 shoe shops,
2 Tailor shops, 3 blacksmith shops, and 1 Hat shop.

The Cotton Factory, built and owned by Thomas
McNeely, Esq., is worthy of more than a passing
notice. The main building (of brick) is 75 by 45; 3 sto-
ries high, with an addition of 25 feet for the Engine and
grist mill.

There are now in operation 500 spindles which
produce 200 pounds of yarn per day, propelled by a steam
engine of 25 horse power. In addition to the main
building, there are several dwelling houses and other
buildings attached, making a little village of themselves.

There are 20 hands employed in the various depart-
ments, principally females, whose modest and decent
appearance attracts, at once, the attention of the behold-
er, and excites his respect. I am informed that no other
can gain admission, or be retained in service, but such
as come well recommended for approved character and
good habits;—this is as it should be, and redounds great-
ly to the credit of the establishment, as well as to the
good sense of the Proprietor.

The yarns have a high character in market, and find
ready sale; the demand being greater than the Factory
is able to supply.

The Steam Saw Mill, to which I have alluded, was
built by Messrs. C. & J. Sheeks, who attend and man-
age it themselves. They are industrious, steady men,
and not only deserve, but are reaping the fruits of their
enterprise. Success, I say, to all such men and to all
such enterprises. OBSERVER.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Scorn not, oh! turn not away, ELIZA,
From that, that would a moral teach—
Say not,—"I'm young, and must be gay,
Must renounce all sober thoughts and truth!
No, let Wisdom soon thy mind employ;
Seek,—oh! I early seek her,—seek her now!
Believe her words, yes, joyfully receive
The lessons which she gives.
Her object is the good, the weal of man;
Her end is life and glory in the heavenly land!
Then, will you longer curl the lip with scorn,
And urge her to depart!
Will you, in all sincerity, command her to be gone,
And give, sooner, your precious time to Siren's song
Of worldly bliss, of worldly pleasure!...
Oh! Heaven, forbid the infatuation!
Oh! Spirit, move upon, and soften the heart
That is growing dead to the subject of its
Own lasting and dearest interest.
Teach, oh! God, the souls now rising into life,
That thou art omnipotent, that thou art Lord
Teach them, as they grow, that thou livest,
And art King,—the universal Judge,—
The disposer of man and all his ways.
Oh! teach them of thy Bar, teach them of the Book
From which their fate—oh! teach them of that fate!
Will be sealed, and that to all eternity.

JAMES.

Salisbury, April 23, 1839.

DEATH OF MR. POLLOCK.

George Pollock, Esq., the wealthiest man in the
State probably

[Editor's Correspondence.]

PAINTSVILLE, April 30, 1893.

A considerable number of country wagons in this week, all of which loaded wholly, or in part for merchants in the interior country. The late arrivals create a better feeling with regard to cotton; sales at \$19 50 to 14; corn comes in slowly, sales at \$1 10 from wagons, \$1 30 from stores; flour as last quoted; bacon 10 a 11; butter 20 a 25, (very scarce). A number of country merchants have been in during the week making purchases. A considerable quantity of back country whiskey has been brought in this week, and sold at prices varying from 50 to 62 1/2 cents; our market is bare of brandy; leaf tobacco 10 cents.

Sales at auction this week, comprising a general assortment of dry goods, bonnets, hats, shoes, &c., &c. In addition to the present stock, some four or five thousand mules Liverpool salt are offered, and now receiving for this market; sales at \$2 50 a 2 75; coffee 12 1/2 a 13; sugar 8 1/2 a 11; molasses 36 a 45.

Exchange on the North 1 per cent.

Arrived, Thursday, P. M., 19th, steamer Cotton Plant, Capt. Kirkpatrick, with goods for merchants here and in the interior, and for United States Arsenal; we have not her freight list.

Also, on Friday, P. M., 19th, steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats, groceries, salt, &c., for sundry merchants in town and in the country, among which we notice J. & W. Murphy, E. McCallum, J. Gibson, J. Melver, J. Parker & Son, Jesse Shelby, S. Frontis, Rev. J. Stacy, J. Henshaw, F. Fentris, R. March, S. Luecke & Co., Horney, Coffin, & Co., Lash & Co., J. Dorsett & Sons, H. J. Cowan, Hargrave & Gaither, Stockton & Huggins, McDonald & Ellis, A. Springs, Thomas Crumpler & Co., and others.

Departed, on Monday 15th, steamer Henrietta with flour, cotton yarn, feathers, &c.

Also, on Thursday, boat Benjamin Rush with flour, beer, &c.

On Friday, A. M., steamer Cotton Plant;—on Saturday, P. M., steamer Henrietta. The Cape Fear is in good boating order at present.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

New York, April 15, 1893

The Great Western was off the Hook last night, and reached the wharf this morning. Her passage has been a long one of 223 days, having sailed on the night of the 23d ult. She has not had a fair day, but has struggled with strong westerly gales, and her paddles show signs of a hard conflict. She brings out 109 passengers, among whom are officers of the British Army for the Canada, Judge Haliburton, the Hon. Mr. Cunard, of Nova Scotia, and the Gambles of Florida. Mr. Kuy, a Government messenger, is also a passenger.

The news is that of peace. The Message of Mr. Van Buren was carried out in 17 days, but the proceedings of Congress, which went out in the steam ship Liverpool, had not reached London. The hot remarks imputed to Mr. Webster were, however, copied in the London papers, with all the warm debate in the United States Senate of that day, as reported in some of the New York papers. The Ministerial press is very considerate. A very and print, the Liverpool Mail, raves. The London Morning Herald and Standard, high tory prints of not much influence, also talk of cannon and big guns—but the Times, which is generally our bitter enemy, the organ of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, as well as of the London merchants of the Conservative faith, speaks with unexpected force for peace. It even advocates a compromise—a concession—the bargain of the boundary line of the lower part of the St. John for the Canada road. Now, if the great Opposition organ talks thus, it will powerfully advance what we know to be the peaceable views of the British Ministry. The Memorandum of the British Minister and Mr. Forsyth afforded universal satisfaction. The calamity of war is felt with as much force on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. There was great uneasiness in London, and an entire suspension of business in all American securities—but the belief was almost universal, that the good understanding between the two nations would be restored.

The cheering news is a further advance, and a great liveliness in the cotton market. This news will have an energetic effect upon our long depressed money market, and relieve us, we hope, from the gloom under which we have been suffering.—The suspension of business in some American securities may, however, be a temporary drawback, but it is not probable.

Postscript.—Our own money market has a temporary electricity in it, created by the news of the great Western. Stocks have gone up a good deal. Money men feel much easier. The cotton holders are delighted. There is great relief felt in Wall street, and in all the business parts of the city. Private letters speak of the continuation of peace as certain. Indeed all rational men of all parties in England speak of war as a fratricide.—These letters also remark that the arrangement of Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth is considered a most happy one.

There were large sales of U. S. Bank Stock to day at 114 1/2. The advance on cotton in Liverpool from March 1st to 23d was about a penny and one fourth.—National Intelligencer.

The Great Western.—The New York papers state the packet steamer Great Western, will sail on Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

GREAT MATCH RACE—10,000.

TWO MILE HEATS.

This Race came off at New Market on Tuesday last. Never before have we seen this time honored Course wear so lively an aspect as on this occasion. Long before the starting hour arrived, the Field was thronged with a multitude from all parts of the country; North, South, East and West, were all strongly represented. Men on horse-back, in carriages, omnibuses, barouches, buggies, sulkeys, and on foot, were galloping, driving, trotting, and walking, laughing and talking, betting and drinking, as if they and dull care had never known each other. The betting against Portsmouth was fearful. Odds of 4 and 5 to one were given freely; and the backers of Boston were as sure of pocketing the dust as the Enquirer is of beating the Whigs this Spring, and were as awfully mistaken. At a quarter before one o'clock the Horses made their appearance. Boston came first. Calm, quiet, and dignified, he looked upon the surrounding multitude with the composure of one who has lived long in the world and borne too successful a part in many trying scenes to be agitated or ruffled, by any occasion, however mighty may be its interest. Portsmouth quickly followed his opponent. Young, bold, and ardent, he seemed to pant for the coming struggle with all the impatience of youth standing on the verge of manhood, and longing to throw himself into the mighty conflict of the passions and interests of man.

At 1 o'clock, precisely, they were brought up to the starting post. The interest was intense—among the vast crowd scarcely a voice could be heard—all was breathless anxiety, intense interest. The drums are tapped and off they go: "like arrows

they hurry away"—Portsmouth has the start about 14 paces, and Boston makes play from the word "go," and if hard running will make up lost ground, he must recover his. The first half mile is nearly run; they are near the hill, on the back of the course and their relative positions are unchanged. At the hill Boston makes a rally, relying on bone and sinew to overhaul his youthful antagonist; he makes a mighty effort; he cant come. Portsmouth shows him a clean pair of heels, and during the remainder of the heat easily maintains his victorious position, and is a winner by six or eight lengths.

Time—3 min. 50 sec.

The knowing ones are now taken all a-back.—The ease with which Portsmouth won the heat, makes them shake in their shoes. Such attempts at hedging "you never did see." Those who had made bets of two and three to one, would now have crept through a gimlet hole if by so doing they could have been off. The fish and oyster boys were beside themselves with joy—such buzzes, such shaking of hands, such congratulations, such drinking of juleps, old New Market never saw before; "It was a caution and no mistake."

When the interval allowed between the heats had elapsed, the horses were again brought to the stand, apparently as fresh as when they first left their stables. This time the start was a fair one. Boston was a little, very little ahead—but was soon passed by Portsmouth, who ran a length ahead for something over a quarter of a mile, when Boston taking the timber and the pursuers freely got up, and made it boot-top and boot-top for about 300 yards, when Portsmouth made a gap of some 5 or 6 yards between them, which he easily kept open until they came to the head of the quarter stretch on the second mile, when he added 10 or 12 yards more to the distance between them, and won the race and \$10,000 by from 18 to 20 yards.

Time—3m. 48s.

Once more did the welkin ring with the shouts of the victorious, and again were the faces of the vanquished elongated until their very mothers would not have known them. Some drank largely, others laughed hysterically, or "grinned horribly a ghastly smile,"—many walked about with their hands stuck in their pockets as if they expected to find something in them, while a few muttered dark hints about Razors, Pistols, Poison, Prussic Acid, Peacocks Bridge, and other *felix de se* inconveniences. Their misfortunes had evidently thrown their ideas into *ps.* The Norfolk and Portsmouth bucks loomed largely and talked importantly of the rashness of running a fresh water horse against one from the salt water country. By the bye, we can tell them the secret about this now, which it would have been rather ill natured to have let out on Tuesday. Portsmouth was raised in the county of Brunswick, and never knew until lately the difference between a soft crab and a sturgeon.—Keep dark boys—mum's the word—you have got the money, be satisfied with that and do not claim what you are not entitled to. *Appropos* of the money. We saw Mr. Rogers when he received the stake, and positively the roll of bank notes was as large as my leg, which is a very respectable one we assure you. Mr. R. smiled quite complacently when he received the money, and seemed to be on the whole rather well satisfied with his day's work. As Mr. Rogers contributed to make us lose Five Dollars on the race, we'll thank him to subscribe for the Intelligencer, and send us the money in advance. This is as little as he can do.

Boston is a four mile horse, and we are surprised that he should have been entered in a two mile race.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Davidson "going ahead" 2 2

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Davidson, on Thursday 11th inst., DANIEL KENNEDY to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Jacob Myers, Esq.

On May, 21st inst., by the Rev. Joshua Bethell, REUBEN MAY, to Miss ELIZA LAMBETH, daughter of Mr. Samuel Lambeth.

On the 11th inst., by Philip Hendrick, Esq., our old friend JOHN TEDDER, to Miss ELIZABETH LOOKABILL, both of the Conrad Gold Hill. Also, in the Jersey settlement, on Thursday the 11th inst. THOMAS SWIFT to Mrs. SMITH, widow of David Smith.

Salisbury Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from Thomas A. Hays, Esq. (formerly owned by W. H. Slaughter), informs the Public that he intends carrying it on the through his superintendent, Col. Edward Yarbrough, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character, in all "Old Rip," or in any other Southern State, *free fare*, *liquors*, *gentlemen who are fond of good fare*, *free liquors*, *best beds*, and *stables well supplied with grain* and *provisions* of all kinds, conducted by a *superior* *Hostler*, are respectfully solicited to call, both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, as each is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied. WM. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.

April 24th, 1893.

A CARD.

COL YARBROUGH is truly anxious to see his old friends and former customers at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

The Raleigh Register, the North Carolina Standard and the Fayetteville Observer, will please give the above advertisement four insertions, and forward their bills to this office.

To Rent,

ON Monday of our County Court next, the Tavern Stand in Lexington, formerly owned and occupied by William Adderton, Esq. The Premises are situated on the South-East corner of the Courthouse, and is well calculated for a place of Public Entertainment.

There have been, recently, some additions made to the Building, which render it more convenient and comfortable than formerly. The Establishment is furnished with all necessary out houses for the Tavern keeping business, a number of Stables, &c. Suffice it to say, there is no stand in Lexington more suitable as a place of Public Entertainment, than this. HENRY WALSER.

Davidson, April 24th, 1893.

Notice.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living 3 miles North-west of Salisbury, two Horses; one, a large black, near or about 16 hands high, six or seven years old, has some white on one of his hind feet, a small lump on his back. The other a sorrel, 3 years old, some white on one of his hind feet, a long tail, no other marks recollected, except the marks of the gear.

Said Horses are making their way west; they passed Mr. Vand's, in Irrell County, on the 18th inst. Any person taking up said Horses, or bringing them to, or writing to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded. JEHU POSTER.

Rowan County, N. C., April 25, 1893.

LATH.



Salisbury, April 25, 1893.

No Reward or Thanks given.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Concord, on the 31st of March, last, an apprentice boy by the name of SOLOMON MACKENTIRE. Said boy was bound to me to learn the Blacksmithing trade. Learning where he was, I sent after at him Deep River Factory, and had him brought back within 13 miles of this place, when he broke, (nearly like), and took to the bush again. He is supposed to be lurking about his mother's 6 or 7 miles East of Concord, where he is occasionally seen, and where, no doubt, he is harbored by his mother to prevent his being taken.

I hereby notify and forewarn all persons of harboring, aiding, or employing said boy, as I am determined to put the law in force without respect to persons, favour or affection.

N. B. While he was gone to Deep River Factory, he changed his name to A. J. Whittington. He is a dangerous boy; he has an old brass Pistol about as much force as a—cornstalk; it will crack and whizz, and that is all. W. M. HENDERSON.

Concord, April 25, 1893.

LATH.



GRANSIRED BY THE AMERICAN

BOLIPSE.

The Champion of America.—Winner OF THE GREAT MATCH RACE.

The North against the South, \$20,000 ASIDE.

THE thorough-bred horse, LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his first Season at Salisbury and Concord, (dividing his time equally,) commencing on the 15th March, and terminating on the 15th of July.

TERMS.—\$20, if paid within the season, otherwise \$25 will be charged; \$30 to insure, the money to be paid so soon as it is ascertained the Mare is in foal, or the property changes owners, and 50 cents to the Groom.

Mares sent from a distance, will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. A good lot will be furnished those that wish it, gratis; but, in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, April 25, 1893.

PEDIGREE:

I CERTIFY that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1883. He was got by Godolphin, his dam, Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his granddam, Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Colonel Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford, out of the imported mare Auvilina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Stylph, by Hephæstion, out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hephæstion was got by the imported Burgard, out of the imported

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c. LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards, he won the Jockey-Club purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clod-fopper for the Jockey-Club purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the Jockey-Club purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella, at 3 heats, losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judge's stand, and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood, he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good.—His colour, form, and action, speak for themselves.—In a word, LATH unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1893.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class, not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his Certificate, that he considered LATH of the purest blood;—not to be surpassed by any horse imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogize LATH, either for his performance on the turf or as to his blood, since in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark, that LATH has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock, both sire, granddam, dam, and granddam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his granddam, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, \$20,000 aside, in 7 min. and 37 sec.; which he won with considerable ease, and which gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North; his dam, was sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The granddam of LATH, (Old Lottery), bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as very rarely occurs in this section of country. R. W. L.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1893.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Brick Masonry.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to. ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1893.

To Builders.

THE undersigned wish to contract with some suitable person to erect in the vicinity of Salisbury a Brick building to be used as a Steam Cotton Factory, of the following dimensions: 80 feet long, 40 wide in the clear, exclusive of the engine House, three stories high, rock foundation. Wall to be of sufficient thickness to insure stability; roof of tin.

Persons wishing to undertake, are requested to make immediate application in person or by letters, to either of the undersigned, as a contract will be closed about the 15th May. Proposals may also be made for furnishing materials, and for erecting the building separately.

THOMAS L. COWAN, } Wm. CHAMBERS, Presdt.
JOHN MURPHY, } Directors.
D. A. DAVIS,
Salisbury, April 11, 1893.

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1893.

HORACE H. BEARD, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1893.]

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the Stone Cutting Business, and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Phillips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds.—He will engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury, N. C.

August 24, 1893.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

250 Ploogh Moulds,
Bar Scoop and Tire Iron,
5,000 lbs. Castings, (assorted),
20 lbs. Superior Flour,
40 lbs. mountain Irish Potatoes,
30 lbs. hard Grass Seed,
6,000 lbs. Lexington Cotton Yarns,
1,500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 kegs Powder,
10 doz. superior Weeding Hooks,
75 kegs White Lead (ground in Oil),
5 casks Rice,
25 bbls. Molasses,
Sugar, Coffee, Nails, and Salt,
by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1893.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Philp, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest* fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS

AND

Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1893.

Mulberry Trees.

AS the demand for Mulberry Trees is much greater than can be supplied, the Subscriber has concluded to dispose of part of his Stock intended for his own use. They are of the genuine *Morus Alba*, so extensively cultivated in Italy and France; and which writers upon the Silk Culture admit, make the best kind of Silk. Being of the second year's growth, they are large enough to be transplanted, which may save two years delay on the part of those wishing to engage in the business. What I have to spare can be delivered at any time between this and the 1st of March, and upon terms much lower than the Northern prices. Letters addressed to me at Davidson College, post paid, will be promptly attended to. R. H. MORRISON.

Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1893.

Notice.

THE Subscribers have just received at their store, in Milledgeville, N. C., a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Glass, Crockery, and Tin Ware, All of which will be sold low for cash, or underwritten paper. BURRAGE & LOPLIN.

Milledgeville, Montgomery County, April 11, 1893.

DOCT. T. J. FOWLER,

(Surgeon Dentist)

WILL be absent from Salisbury for a few weeks, persons from the Country desiring to have operations performed on their Teeth, will be attended to immediately on his return, by leaving their names at the Mansion Hotel. February 14, 1893.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provisions of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1893.

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMER'S REGISTER

For Vol. VII. Prices still more reduced for postpaid or advanced payments.

I. THE FARMER'S REGISTER is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, and neatly covered, at \$5 a year, payable in advance. Or, for \$5 may be purchased two copies of the same current or forthcoming volume, if so ordered and paid for in advance, (or at the time of making the subscription.) In current money, (as described below,) and without less or deduction for postage, or any other charge to the publisher.

II. Subscribers now on the list, who have already paid the regular subscription price of \$5 in the manner above required, for a single copy, shall have the privilege, upon sending a post-paid order, of having a second copy of the same volume, sent to any new subscriber, without further charge, for that volume.

III. A like privilege will be allowed to every old subscriber who has not yet paid, but who shall do so, as above, before the issue of the 4th number of the 7th volume; thus in effect reducing to half price the cost of the work to every subscriber, old or new, who may choose to avail of the offer.

IV. If however, no more than one copy is ordered, the subscription price will still be, as heretofore, \$5 the volume; as it is not designed to permit any subscription debt, or payment, to be made for less than \$5. And if an order is sent for two copies, without compliance with the conditions annexed, only one will be sent.

V. The price of back volumes, as heretofore, is \$5 for one alone, \$10 for any three together, and in the same proportion (\$3.34 cents for each), for any number of volumes, except vol. I., which is at \$5, and to be furnished only as part of a full set.

VI. All mail payments must be made in notes, or checks, of par value in Virginia, or of a City and specie-paying bank of the State in which the subscriber resides.

VII. The risk of loss of payments for subscriptions, sent free of postage, which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster, is assumed by the editor.

VIII. All letters to the editor in regard to the Farmer's Register must be post-paid—except such as contain articles for publication.

IX. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

X. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. No will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due unless at the option of the editor.

EDMUND RUFFIN,

Editor and Proprietor, Petersburg, Va.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY

AND

RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore, on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, disinterested intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export—thereby giving an active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the Silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution the subscriber has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal published by the Society. And now, with the least statement of that fondness (not to my passion) for rural life, and all its pursuits which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to salute once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to devote new ones by the most ass

THE AMERICAN BOY.

"Father look upon that flag,
How gracefully it flies;
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies."
It is our country's flag, my son,
And proudly drink the light,
O'er ocean's wave—in foreign climes,
A symbol of our might.

"Father—what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering of the clouds!
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds?"
The glad shouts of the free,
This is the day to memory dear—
"The Freedom's Jubilee."

"I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But, Father, why don't you?"
I'm getting old and weak—but still
My heart is big with joy;
I've witnessed many a day like this—
Shout ye aloud, my boy.

"Hurrah! for Freedom's Jubilee!
God bless our native land;
And may I live to hold the sword
Of Freedom in my hand!"
Well done, my boy—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth;
A home where Freedom loves to dwell
Is paradise on earth.

I THINK OF THEE.

[BY J. J. PEARL.]
I think of thee at evening's calm,
And in night's soul-voiced hour,
When all around is softly hush'd,
As by a spell of power;
When gleams of childhood's joyous days
Come thronging round my heart,
And dreams of hope and love are there
That will not all depart!

Oh, oft in memory thrills again
Thy witching smile and tone—
Sweet as the wind-harp—echoed eye
To mine in union.
I deem'd thee not so very dear
Till thou wert far from me;
But now thou'rt even in my thoughts,
My dreams are all of thee.

I think of thee at morn, and amidst
The world's bewildering throng,
Where Pleasure wakes her every wile,
And Hope her eyes song;
And deemest thou art still the same
As once thou wert to me,
My heart from earth's cold mockery
Exulting turns to thee!

Oh! every word or kindly look
Thou'rt to me as given,
Is on my heart's "unvarying page"
As 'twere with diamonds given.
But thou art chang'd—the flowers of Hope
On life's bleak waste are cast;
And earth has but one joy for me—
THE MEMORY OF THE PAST!

VARIETY.

Boundary Line.—The following verses, taken from Dr. Franklin's Almanac, published in 1784, one year after the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, describe the position of the North-eastern boundary line of the United States, which has been recently claimed by the American authorities:

From the source of St. Croix, the State to define,
Due north to the highlands, first draw a right line;
Then westward along those highlands extended,
To the south of what streams with St. Lawrence are
blended;
Then let it proceed, till it meets in its course,
Connecticut River's north-western source;
Then down the said river, until it arrive
At degree of North Latitude, forty and five;
Then westward, through woodland, a line let it make
Till it strikes the great stream from Ontario's lake.

Yankee Courtesy.—Jonathan Dupont saw Prudence Feastall at meeting. Jonathan asked up to Prudence after meeting and she kind a sided off. He went closer and asked her if she would accept the crook of his elbow. She resolved she could and plumped her arm right around his. Jonathan felt all over, and said he liked the text. "Such, and ye shall find," was pretty good reading. Prudence blushed that "Ask and ye shall receive," was better; Jonathan thought so too, but this was a puzzle. A fellow was apt to get into a snarl when he asked, and snarl wasn't fun. Prudence guessed strawberries and cream were sick. Jonathan thought they wasn't so sick as Pru's lips. "Now don't," said Pru, and she gave Jonathan's arm an involuntary hug. He was a little startled, but thought his farm wanted some female help to look after the house. Pru knew how to make a good bread. "Now don't," said Pru. "If I should," said Jonathan. "Now don't," said Pru. "May be you would!" and Jonathan shook all over, and Prudence replied, "If you be coming that game, you'd better tell father." "That is just what I want," said Jonathan; and in three weeks Jonathan and Prudence "were my old man" and "my old woman."

A profitable business.—We understand that an individual in this town says he has made fifteen hundred dollars by attending to his own business, and five hundred more by letting other people's alone.

This surely is a good business, and pays well, and at present is not overdone.—*Watchtower.*

Never give it up, Girls.—Mr. John Ayrentien lately led to the altar in Philadelphia, Miss Rhoda Grayson after a continued courtship of thirty-four years. This shows what may be done if we only stick to it.

A fashionable lady being asked how she liked the dinner, given at a distinguished poet's, replied thus—"The dinner was excellent, but my seat was so promote from the micknacks, that I could not ratify my appetite, and the pickled cherries had such a defect on my head, that I had a motion to leave the table, but Mr.—gave me some harshness, resolved in water, which bereaved me."—*Philadelphia News.*

The last case of absence of mind, is that of an editor who copied from a paper one of his own articles, and headed wretched attempt at wit.

The field of Waterloo is now cultivated with beet root sugar. "Not in appropriate," said a gunster, for here the French were sweetly beaten.

Mails in Arkansas.—The Little Rock Times says:—"We have no news—the mail contractor has run away and the horses are sold—no mail for the last week and to more expected."

The Difference.—A poor single man is a creature who has to hold his own nose to the grindstone.

A poor married man is a creature who has his nose held to the grindstone.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74—11

Heath Tract.

THIS HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber. The Tract is located in a very HEALTHY REGION, and is peculiarly adapted to farming. It has on it a fine Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for Gold, is unquestionable, as one or two GOLD VEINS, have already been opened, and some very rich ore extracted from them.

The celebrated Conrad Gold Mine, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of the mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C. W. M. H. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839. 11

Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted; and paint and oil are cheap, and labor costs almost nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same. I will sell to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business. H. H. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to. January 24, 1839. 11

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed that it will run as fast as the mill in any way, and will preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality. Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use. Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are highly pleased with it. L. M. GILBERT.

February 7, 1839. 11

No Joke:

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Book account on the 29th day of April next, are most respectfully informed that suit will be commenced against them unless previously arranged. We trust our friends will take no exception to this course, as necessity compels us to the measure without discrimination. WHEELER & BURNS.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839. 11

Goelicke's Sanative.

THE Subscriber having received an Agency to sell the above Medicine, and also, the Medicine, now offers it for sale at the stated prices.

Fulton, March 28, 1839. 11

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.

By JOHN LUNN, Agent 326m.

Fourth and last Call!

THE undersigned again appeals to those indebted to him on account of the Western Carolinian in any way, to come forward and pay. It is out of the question for him to wait or be put off any longer; his necessities are pressing; he has waited years, with a great many, and further indulgence other than the law will allow, cannot be given, if settlement is not made in the present or ensuing month. J. W. HAMPTON.

Jan. 3, 1839. 11

A Barber Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE BARBER, who can come well recommended, (none other need apply,) can have constant employ at the SALISBURY HOTEL. Salisbury, April 4, 1839. 11

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents. P. S. See advertisement—April 4, 1839. 11

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

wishes to employ five or six good, respectable families of girls to work in their Factory as Spinners, Weavers, &c. None but those of good character need apply. Application to be made to J. G. CAIRNS, Agent. Lexington, March 28, 1839. 11

To Carpenters.

Some ten or a dozen Carpenters, capable of doing common plan work, of sober industrious habits, might find employment and liberal wages in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. April 13, 1839. 11



The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment. *Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends. The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, too wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar. Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But wherefore, methinks I hear the reader ask, subscribe this homily on so plain and hackneyed a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not see physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true—gentle reader, those do all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic it is requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always doing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all. Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters's Pills?

"And have you ever taken his medicine?" "I have; I was a blockhead else."

detract to mind, and regulate the human machine, without much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They may be under stands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand. He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. THE VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the promise which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without annihilating soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originate of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters has been led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the idle boast of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonies received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

Be careful and enquire for Peters's Vegetable Pills, they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, Falltown, Iredell county, N. C. By JNO. YOUNG, Agent. August 17, 1838. 12m

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships. But Columbus only found out the way to America. But the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of—health. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the debilitated, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they have obviously saved.

The propriety rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which consist of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestine. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by it means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

As a means of cleansing the system, or of human disease, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Rheumatism, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy, are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestine with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels sensitive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the digestive secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through which the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by free-ly and gently acting on the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scoury, Ulcers, and Invererate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive Complexions. Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect a radical cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles, as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, used the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

Directions For Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very active habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very full; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and then continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken

where the patient is very sensitive. One pill in a solution of two table-spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following dose—a tea-spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to two years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring energy of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will not only cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will also fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the Head; never fail in the treatment incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these Bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy result.

For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills may be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle. Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be seen inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Pever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of Mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all the necessary cure of the system infinitely faster than the preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, the douloureux, &c.—All persons who are disposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be so late as to take the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in such will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or feeble constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

French, German, and Spanish directions, may be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Agents for the same. Salisbury, March 28, 1839. 6m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or feeble constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

French, German, and Spanish directions, may be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

NEW FIRM.

E. BIRCKHEAD & G. UTMAN, having entered into Partnership in the TINNING AND COPPERING BUSINESS, WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that it is their intention to keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large and extensive assortment of

Tin Ware, Copper Still, &c. and, in short, almost every article in the above branch as that can be manufactured in this country. Their Shop is situated on Main-street, between Messrs. Cress & Boger's, and J. & W. Murphy's stores. N. B. Orders from a distance for work will be punctually attended to. Salisbury, March 7, 1839. 11

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the Town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS, and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner. Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch. J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. 11

SALISBURY RACES.

THE RACES over the Salisbury Course, will commence on Tuesday the 21st of May, and continue four days.